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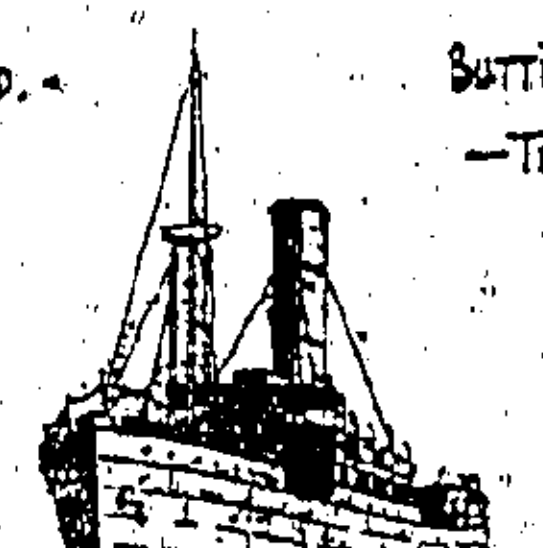
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THE WAR.

GREAT EVENTS IN RUSSIA.

REVOLT OF CIVILIANS AND TROOPS AGAINST THE "GERMAN GANG."

ABDICATION OF THE TSAR.

THE FOOD TROUBLE IN PETROGRAD

LEADS TO REVOLUTION.

"CIVIL WAR IN THE MAIN THOROUGHFARES."

NO WORD AGAINST THE GREAT WAR.

London, March 15.
After an ominous silence news is
at last arriving from Russia describ-
ing the stirring events at the Capital.
Reuter's Petrograd correspondent
telegraphing on March 15th says he
has been day and night in the streets
for the last three days and has seen
long queues of hungry men, women
and children "outside the bakers'
shops. He has seen a swarming of
rifles and machine guns and has
also seen civil war in the main
thoroughfares; yet he has not heard
a single word against the war.

The shortage of food is due to
lack of organisation and neglect of
the most elementary precautions, and
this is popularly ascribed to German
influences.

A patriotic determination to exter-
minate these influences was fired by
the recent killing of the Court monk,
Rasputin.

This conflagration burst forth on
March 12th and Reuter hears that its
purpose has been achieved.

The regiments declared for the
Duma and the people, and the Naval
barracks were opened to enable the
sailors to participate.

Describing the scenes in the
streets, the correspondent says that
the troops were ordered to use their
rifles and machine guns. There
were only a few cartridges in the
belts of the machine guns, but the
crowds were so dense that many fell.

The riflemen either had a large num-
ber of blank cartridges or the shoot-
ing was intentionally bad. The
garden fronting the Cathedral was
packed with the populace, when a
large force of Cossacks came up.

All knelt and the Cossacks did not
fire.

The people are particularly resent-
ful against the police, because
several were employed on March 3rd
to fire on the crowd in consequence
of the refusal of many of the military
to do so.

Several of the police, including a
high official, were shot later.

Several Guards regiments, num-
bering 25,000, joined the people with
arms. Some of their officers were
shot. Another Guards regiment
refused to fire. The arsenal and
artillery headquarters were taken and
the commandant killed. The British
Military Attaché who was there at
the time, was escorted towards the
Embassy by a guard.

The fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul was also
entered. This is now the Headquarters
of the Revolutionary forces.

Inviting them to attend a meeting
at the Duma on the basis of one re-
presentative for each battalion and one
for every thousand or less of the
workmen respectively. The manifesto
also appealed to the people to assist in
provisioning the troops pending the
organisation of supplies.

Civilians continued to arrive at the
Duma, some in motor cars and lorries,
bringing large reserves of cartridges
which were promptly distributed.

AN ULTIMATUM TO THE TSAR.
The members of the Duma on
assembling at 12.5 found the Im-
perial Rescript suspending the
sessions till April. Thereupon the
Party leaders decided not to dis-
perse. An historic sitting was held,
at the conclusion of which the
President telegraphed to the Tsar
describing the prevailing conditions.

He mentioned that the troops were
firing against each other, and re-

quested that a person enjoying the
confidence of the country be charged
with the formation of a new Govern-
ment. The President's telegram
proceeded: "Delay is impossible.
Any delay means death. Pray God
thrust this our responsibility does not
fall on the Crowned Head."

The President of the Duma simi-
larly wired to the Chief of Staff,
General Alexieff, and the Command-
ing Generals, asking them to use
their influence with the Emperor.
General Brusiloff replied: "I have
fulfilled my duty to the Tsar and
my country." General Basky re-
plied that he had carried out the
request.

The President again telegraphed
to the Tsar stating that the situa-
tion was becoming worse, and
urging that immediate measures be
taken "for to-morrow may be too
late. The last hour has arrived
when when the fate of the country,
and the dynasty is being decided."

THE REVOLTING TROOPS AND THE DUMA.

Replying to a deputation from the
revolting troops who enquired as to
the Duma's attitude, the President
communicated to the deputation the
resolution that the hour had struck
for a change of authority in which
the Duma would take a very active
part. The President dwelt upon the
urgency of preserving order. He
said that the Duma had appointed
a non-party Committee for that
object.

Later more troops and armed
citizens arrived at the Duma where
the guard was replaced by the
troops in revolt, who took over
charge of the building.

A MINISTER ARRESTED.

At 5.30 p.m. a revolutionary escort
brought in the President of the Council
of Empire, under arrest. He was
formerly Minister of Justice and one
of the most prominent reactionaries.
He was lodged in the Ministerial room
in the Duma.

POLITICAL PRISONERS RELEASED.

It was intimated that steps were
being taken to remove the so-
called German gang once and for
all. The news spread and the revolu-
tionaries seized the hated Kresty prison
and after a short resistance, all the poli-
tical prisoners were liberated. The same
followed with other prisoners. The de-
fective headquarters were demolished
and the archives relating to political
personages and organisations were
burned.

PREMIER RESIGNS.

Early in the afternoon the Premier,
Mr. Golitsyn, telephoned to the
President of the Duma that he had
resigned.

The revolutionaries searched the
houses of several of the Ministers.

A council of the workmen's delegates
of St. Peter and St. Paul was also
issued a manifesto to the revolting
troops and to the factories.

Inviting them to attend a meeting
at the Duma on the basis of one re-
presentative for each battalion and one
for every thousand or less of the
workmen respectively. The manifesto
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(Continued on Page 2.)

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TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

THE REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA.

DESIRE TO AID ARMY AT THE FRONT.

Orators from the Duma steps dwell on the necessity for the preservation of order and the need for an immediate resumption of work in all the factories, lest the armies at the front be handicapped when on the verge of victory.

The correspondent after listening to speeches returned to the centre of the town where he found the district Law Courts affame. A little distance off he saw signs of a recent fight between factions. The guard used machine-guns and rifles but there were few casualties. Generally the Government troops showed little reluctance in accepting the inevitable.

Telegraphing on the evening of the 15th, the correspondent says:—All the Military and Naval forces in Petrograd have now declared themselves on the side of the people. Troops from Cronstadt, with a few officers, have arrived and joined. The streets are now perfectly safe though there is occasional exuberant firing.

There has been wholesale demolition and burning of police stations in revenge for the police in soldiers' uniforms, manning machine-guns and dropping grenades from buildings and houses. A Naval Brigade, which was thus machine-gunned and retaliated with a sharp fusillade, broke into an hotel which was used as a hospital, arrested 200 Russian officers and took them to the Duma.

The wounded among the foreign officers, including Britishers, are treated with the greatest courtesy. They have been transferred elsewhere. It is estimated that the civilian casualties are a few hundred. Most of them were people wounded; the streets present a most animated appearance with troops and hospital vans. There is ceaseless cheering and a feeling of the deepest thanksgiving for what has been accomplished with so little bloodshed.

When the disturbances culminated the Ministers were sitting at the Admiralty, which was defended by troops, but the guard finally went over to the revolutionaries. The Minister of Justice took refuge in the Italian embassy, President of the Duma, to send a motor car to take him to the Duma Committee. Dubouvin, the Black Hundred leader, has been arrested and taken to the Duma.

Late last night the ex-minister M. Protopopoff, voluntarily surrendered. Commissioners of the Executive Committee of the Duma have taken over the ministries and other important appointments have been made.

FOREIGN MINISTERS ENTER INTO RELATIONS.

On March 14 the British and French Ambassadors entered into business relations with the executive of the Duma.

The Grand Duke Cyril informed the Committee that he placed the marines under his orders at its disposal. The Grand Duke visited the President and placed himself similarly at the President's disposal.

The revolutionary troops have occupied the Winter Palace.

The Duma Committee has arrested M. Gorenkyin, the ex-Premier.

MOSCOW JOINS IN THE MOVEMENT.

Moscow adhered to the movement in an hour and a half without a drop of blood being shed.

MANIFESTO TO TROOPS AT THE FRONT.

M. Rodzianko has issued a manifesto to the Army at the front, and to this effect, assuring them that the struggle against the foreign enemy had not been suspended for a moment.

The correspondent, telegraphing on March 15, stated that Cronstadt, Harkoff and Nijni-Novgorod had declared for the new Government.

The Duma has arrested M. Bark, the Minister of Finance.

TSAR ABDICATES.

REGENT APPOINTED.

London, March 15. Mr. Bonar Law announced in the House of Commons that the Tsar has abdicated and that the Grand Duke Michael has been appointed Regent.

PETROGRAD COMING UNDER "ORDERED RULE."

Mr. Bonar Law stated that telegrams showed that Petrograd is

becoming more or less under ordered rule—that is to say a rule over which the President and the Duma are exercising control. (Loud cheers.)

"We have every reason to believe that the movement is in nowise devoted towards an effort to secure peace. But against the Russian Government for not carrying on the war with the expected efficiency and energy."

BEFORE THE REVOLUTION.

The latest despatch from Rauter's Petrograd correspondent further describes the events leading up to the revolution.

He says that for weeks the people have been obliged to stand for five hours in 40 degrees of frost, waiting to buy bread. Even then they frequently did not obtain any. Potatoes are eight times dearer than the usual prices, while the prices of other food-stuffs are prohibitive.

The Minister of Agriculture has ascribed the state of affairs to the non-arrival of flour owing to snowstorms, as though snowstorms are phenomenal at this time of the year.

M. Protopopoff, who is a wealthy manufacturer as well as a courtier with a reputation for debonair duplicity, was absent from Saturday's food conference convened by Mr. Rodzianko. It is generally believed that he was engaged in spiritualistic seances at the Tsarskoelso, palace.

With the Premier a nonentity it is not surprising that the Food situation produced dismay. Although thousands of Cossacks and mounted infantry patrolled the Nevsky the people were not deterred and they demonstrated from 10 o'clock in the morning until 10 at night. It is remarkable that they were mostly of the middle classes. They cheered the troops and some of the latter doffed their hats and cheered back, but to this eloquent sign of the times the authorities remained blind.

REJOICINGS AT MOSCOW.

Moscow, March 16. The inhabitants are rejoicing over the overthrow of the Government.

Officers are supporting the new National Government and a Military Committee has been formed to preserve order and regulate food supplies.

General Miosovsky, the Commandant at Moscow, and a thousand police and gendarmes have been arrested and political prisoners have been released.

GREAT POLITICAL CHANGES IMPENDING IN RUSSIA.

Petrograd, March 16.

A very important conference between the Executive, the Duma and delegates of the workmen lasted all night. Finally an agreement was practically reached concerning the transition period prior to the elections for a constituent assembly.

The Executive insisted, in the interests of the war, upon the necessity of a complete establishment of order before the elections.

M. Kerenski, who is a Socialist, has accepted the portfolio of Minister of Justice on condition that a Constituent Assembly will be convened and the elections are based on universal suffrage.

LATEST NEWS FROM RUSSIA.

London, March 16.

On Thursday evening the Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphed to M. Rodzianko that in agreement with General Alexieff he had requested the Tsar to take the only possible decision which would save Russia and secure victory.

Calm is rapidly being restored in Petrograd. Troops are still clearing the roofs and garrets of partisans of the old regime.

The garrison at Tsarskoelso has adhered to the new Government, welcoming the latter's delegates most enthusiastically.

A CABINET FORMED.

Petrograd, March 16.

The new National Cabinet is composed as follows: Premier and Minister of Interior—Prince Lvoff.

President of the Alliance—M. Zemstov.

Foreign Affairs—M. Iniliukoff.

Justice—M. Kirenski.

Communications—M. Nekrasoff.

Commerce—M. Konovloff.

Education—M. Manuiloff.

Agriculture—M. Shingareff.

War and Marine—M. Dutchkoff.

Finance—M. Tirschenko.

Comptroller of the State—M. Godneff.

M. Manuiloff, the Minister of Education is a Moscow professor, and M. Dutchkoff is a Councillor of Empire.

MESOPOTAMIA.

FURTHER BRITISH PROGRESS.

London, March 16.

An official despatch from Mesopotamia reports:—

After establishing posts on the left bank of the Tigris, 30 miles up stream, General Maude attacked the Turkish rearguard on the right bank of the river 15 miles to the north of Bagdad, after a night march on Wednesday. The Turks were driven back three miles and they continued to fall back till dusk.

We occupied a portion of the town of Bakenbah on the right bank of the Tigris.

Our machine guns caused a fire on a small Turkish steamer which was attempting to cross the Tigris on Tuesday night. It drifted down the river and was captured with a quantity of ammunition.

BRITISH LOAN TO RUMANIA.

Jassy, Mar. 9.

It is announced by the Cabinet that Great Britain has agreed to lend Rumania £40,000,000.

WESTGATE BOMBED BY GERMAN AEROPLANE.

London, March 16.

The Press Bureau announces that a hostile aeroplane, at 5.30 this morning, dropped bombs on Westgate. There were no casualties and the damage done was slight.

RAILWAY STRIKE ANNOUNCED IN AMERICA.

HALF A MILLION MEN CONCERNED.

New York, March 16.

In order to enforce their demands for an 8-hour day and pro rata pay for overtime, four of the representatives of "The Brotherhood" have announced a general railway strike, to begin at 6 o'clock on Saturday evening.

Half a million men are concerned. It is anticipated that President Wilson will intervene.

SPARING MEN FROM MUNITION WORK FOR PLOUGHING.

London, March 15.

The Press Bureau announces that the Government has agreed to spare for a few weeks, ploughmen who are at present engaged in munition factories.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Bonar Law stated that, in connection with the withdrawal of men from the Army for agricultural purposes, the Cabinet had informed the War Office and the Board of Agriculture that it regarded the production of food as even more important than sending additional men into the Army.

MR. BONAR LAW AND THE NATIONALISTS.

London, March 16.

Referring, in the House of Commons, to the Irish question, Mr. Bonar Law criticised the Nationalists for leaving the House on March 7th. He said he was not certain whether there was much sympathy with the Nationalists' threat to go into opposition. He declared that this might compel an appeal to the Country on the ground that the Nationalists would not let us get on with the war.

There has been no communication from any of the Irish parties since the debate on March 7th.

The Government is earnestly considering the situation.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE BRITISH ADVANCE.

Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—

The area of the enemy's withdrawal has extended southwards. We occupied trenches on a two and a half mile front southward of St. Pierre Vaast wood to the north of Saillies.

We beat off strong counter-attacks on the south-east of Arras. A few British are missing.

Another raiding party was repulsed to the north-east of Neuville St. Vaast.

TROUBLE AVERTED.

It is said that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

SUCCESSFUL RAIDS BY THE FRENCH.

London, March 15.

A French communiqué reports:—Between the Avre and the Oise, after violent artillery preparation, we raided several points on the enemy's wrecked front, reaching the third line at one point, and occupying the wood to the depth of half a mile and taking prisoners.

A bombing fight at Maisons-de-Champagne resulted in our progressing and occupying several communication trenches.

REPORTED EXODUS OF U.S. GERMANS TO MEXICO.

London, March 15.

Reuter learns from reports reaching London that a large number of Germans are leaving the United States for Mexico.

GERMANS KILL BRITISH NURSES.

Salonica, March 15.

British airmen bombed German air-camps at Hudova, as a reprisal for German airmen bombing the hospital at Vertekop, killing two British nurses.

THE FRENCH WAR MINISTER.

Paris, March 15.

Admiral Lacaze, the Minister of Marine, has been appointed War Minister pro tem.

HONGKONG & SINGAPORE.

We take the following from the "Straits Times" of the 3rd inst:—

A recent copy of the "China Mail" brings before us what is happening in Hongkong with reference to active service. There are, it appears, a number of men there who want to go on service, and there are a certain number more who seem to have agreed that the Government was vetoing the departure of men from the Colony. Ultimately the Governor was asked to consider a memorial from the men of military age—from 20 to 35. That memorial asked whether permission to volunteer for active service was refused. The answer was in the negative, qualified by a statement that the Governor must reserve power to decide as to applications from Government servants. Civil Servants are servants of the Crown, and the Governor, responsible as he is for carrying on the administration of the Colony and of maintaining peace and good order, and the protection of life and property therein—is bound to decide the number of officers required to carry on the work that is absolutely necessary in the public interest. Nobody will deny that that statement is true, and we think, also, that Sir Henry May was right in saying that he could not introduce a compulsory active service law without the sanction of the Secretary of State. On the other hand, it seems to us that he was obviously wrong in refusing to set up a body, practically identical with the Advisory Committee we have here, to deal with cases voluntarily brought forward, until he had the Secretary of State's sanction. Indeed, the attitude was so resented that it had to be abandoned, and Hongkong has now an almost exact copy of the Straits and F.M.S. system. We are very glad to hear that a number of the leading firms in Hongkong are dealing with men who volunteer in a thoroughly generous way—keeping their places open for them, and in some cases helping them substantially to meet their family obligations. Is that being done here? We have heard very contradictory statements. We are told that certain large and wealthy firms let men point blank that the moment they see their situations are closed to them for ever, and curiously enough except in a few cases of semi or actual partnership we have not heard of local firms dealing with their men in a friendly spirit. Perhaps we should except the directors of the "Straits Times." They gave one of their staff unlimited leave; they have been paying him quarterly salary for over a year, and they are banking another quarter of his salary which will be handed to him when he returns to take up the post he vacated in order that he might serve his country. There are we hope many other cases of men being decently treated, and we think it would be a thoroughly good thing to name firms as an example to others. Payment of part salary may not be possible in all cases, but it is a simple decency to tell a man that if he comes back he will step into his old place and that nobody will be allowed to take advantage of his absence.

There has been a good deal of talk here of a kind which was meant to suggest that the local system is not satisfactory. We have argued that, short of a compulsory system introduced by order or sanction of the Imperial Government, it is sufficient for all purposes. A man who wants to go can ascertain first of all whether he is medically fit. If the answer is satisfactory he can go before an Advisory Committee to settle the question of whether or not he can be spared, and if the answer of such a committee is in the affirmative, the employer who resists it and refuses to keep the man's place open is a hog—he is, indeed, pretty close up to being a traitor, and we would like to see every such firm or individual publicly exposed. In one respect, Hongkong seems likely to go ahead of us, for the Governor mentioned that there may be certain cases of wives or other dependants for whom nothing is available except the separation allowance granted by the Imperial Government. If any

such case arises Sir Henry May told the Legislative Council that he would make recommendations for dealing with it. Because there is no provision, we have always said that the call out here is upon the single men only. Married men in thousands have had to leave their homes in England, and the married man here is not exempt except to this extent, that he cannot go from the East leaving a wife to shift for herself, and the Imperial separation allowance does not by any means meet such cases. Actually our feeling is that no married man should be pressed to go until every single man has been called up, and whenever the Imperial Government gives the word to introduce compulsion, we shall welcome it just because there are still so many single men to whom it is impossible to apply any other term than "slacker."

Meantime every man has clearly before him the assurance that his services are needed, and that what others do or leave undone does not affect him in the least. He owes his services to his country if he is young enough and strong enough to serve. He has no right to shelter behind the assertion of an employer that his services are necessary here. It is in his power to volunteer, and to make his employer prove that he cannot be spared, and this he must do if he would be true to his own manhood. To those who hesitate we would say this from the depths of a long life experience:—You can never be a man if you act like a coward. Year after year the knowledge that you shirked will eat into your heart, degrading you in your own estimation and making you hate yourself and hate the world, which will scorn you because you are not of those who wear the token of manly service honourably rendered. Probably there are many who do not quite realise what it will mean when the men who have fought come back again from the fiery ordeal which has exalted their manhood. These men will have no use for the shirkers—the men who hid behind petticoats or made petty little excuses to get out of facing duty and danger. To live as a pariah, scorned by all true manly men—that is the future of the shirker, and he must be a sorry wretch if he can contemplate it with equanimity.

LIFE IN THE GERMAN RAIDER.

RECORD OF A PRIVATEERING CRUISE.

Copenhagen, Jan. 30.

The crew of the Norwegian steamer Palbjørn, (Hallbjørn), which was reported to have been captured, which was stopped on her voyage from America to France in December by the new Moeve, give an interesting account of the trip on board the German privateer and of the captured British steamer Yarrowdale.

One day at the end of November the Palbjørn saw a large steamer approaching. The stranger changed her course and began manoeuvring in such a manner that the Norwegian thought the crew must have gone mad. Suddenly the vessel came towards the Norwegian steamer and when a few yards away let down her bulwarks, disclosing four large guns. At the same time a German flag was hoisted and an order given to the Palbjørn to stop. Thirty naval officers and sailors then boarded the Palbjørn, seized 500 boxes of food, and then sank her. The captain protested, saying his ship did not carry contraband; but the German officers declared that they disregarded the contraband regulations.

On board the Moeve was the crew of 93 from the British steamer Yarrowdale, which was sunk on December 21, on December 6 a Newfoundland trawler was stopped and sunk, while on a journey to Gibraltar with fish. The same evening the C.P.R. liner Mount Temple, with a cargo of 750 horses and 500 tons of goods from the British steamer Yarrowdale, was stopped by seven shots. The steward and one sailor were killed, and another sailor had both his legs smashed. The crew, numbering 107, were taken on board. The Mount Temple was finally sunk by bombs, the horses struggling for life in the icy water.

In the evening of December 10 the large White Star liner Georgic, having on board 1,200 horses, was brought to a halt by shots. Great panic prevailed on board and 30 of the men jumped into the water without their clothes on, but only one of them was drowned. The vessel was then blown up by bombs. Hundreds of horses, swimming towards the Moeve, made desperate efforts to clamber on board, but the German sailors, standing with loaded revolvers, killed them as they reached the ship.

On December 11 the British steamer Yarrowdale was encountered. As there were already 500 men on board the Moeve, the captain decided that his latest capture must go to Germany with his prisoners. For a whole day after leaving the Moeve the Yarrowdale was in communication with her by wireless. The Yarrowdale at last got the order to go northwards, and the ship then made for the south coast of Iceland, Norway, the Cattegat, etc., and was compelled by storm to anchor near Hven Island, in the Sound, where a German patrol ship appeared. It was at this spot that two British sailors attempted to escape, but they were discovered. They offered violent resistance, and hit and scratched the enemy. The next day the Yarrowdale anchored in the Swedish waters, and a Swedish destroyer appeared. The 500 prisoners were commanded to go below. The Swedish officer came on board, but failed to find anything suspicious. Meanwhile the Germans stood with their revolvers levelled against the prisoners in the hold.

A LIFE SAVER.

It is said that Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy has saved the lives of more people and relieved more suffering than any other remedy in existence. It is known all over the civilized world for its speedy cures of cramps in the stomach, diarrhoea and all intestinal pains. For sale by all Chemists and Grocers.

HARPER'S BALSAMIC COUGH LINCTUS.

The mild and soothing influence which this preparation has claims it among the most valuable of its kind, in cases of Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Shortness of Breathing, or Difficulty of Expectoration; and while it removes the accumulation of phlegm, from its Tonic and Astringent virtues it prevents its formation, and allays irritation of the membrane of the throat and chest, rendering those delicate parts less susceptible of future irritation and disease.

DOSE.—From ten drops to one tea-spoonful according to age and circumstances, to be taken three or four times a day, or when the Cough is troublesome.

PRICE \$1.00 AND \$1.50 PER BOTTLE.

Queen's Dispensary
(HARPER & CO.)

TEL. 492.

31, Queen's Road Central.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE
ENGLISH TAILORS
IN THE COLONY.

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No. 1, WYNDHAM ST.
(OPPOSITE RAILWAY)
ESTABLISHED 1906

"Only one can be best!" and the best isn't
the "just as good" kind, is it?
The best Roofing is

"MALTHOID"

because a "Malthoid" experience of over a quarter of a century is found in every yard. Ask our experts, who will instruct or supervise FREE, and whose experience entitles them to your confidence! Use "Malthoid" as they recommend! then tell your friends what you think of it!

WATERPROOF!
CHEAP!
CLEAN!
LIGHT!
SAFE!
SNOWPROOF!

Agents, BRADLEY & Co., Ltd.
HONGKONG.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

Major Walkman, Commanding H.K.V.R.

Hongkong, 18th March, 1917.

DETAILS.

On duty from the morning of Sunday the 18th March to the morning of Sunday the 25th March H.K.V.R.

Next for duty "B" Coy. H.K.V.R. Orderly Officer Lieut. C.H. Blason.

PARADES FOR NEXT WEEK.

Monday, the 19th instant:—

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Sections "A" and "B" Classes at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Tuesday, 20th instant:—

"A" and "B" Co. on the road outside the Law Courts at 5 p.m. under Signalling Sections on the Polo Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Wednesday, 21st instant:—

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Signalling Sections: "A" Class at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. under Signalling Instructor L/Cpl. G. Lloyd. Dress: Clean fatigue.

"D" Co. at Volunteer Headquarters at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Thursday, 22nd instant:—

Sergeants will attend a class of Instruction in Bayonet Fighting at Scandal Point at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Drill order.

Recruits on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Oxberry. Dress: Drill order.

Machine Gun Section at Wellington Barracks at 5 p.m. under Instructor Sergt. Bowles. Dress: Clean fatigue.

Friday, 23rd instant:—

"A" and "B" Co. Machine Gun and Signalling Sections including all exempted members on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order.

Vis. Havaracka. Water-bottles, pouches with 100 rounds Ammunition, Maltin in Covers, Great Coats in Carriers, Shorts and puttees. Toppers will be worn.

Saturday, 24th instant:—

"A" and "B" Co. Machine Gun and Signalling Sections including all exempted members on the Cricket Ground at 5 p.m. Dress: Full Marching order.

as for Friday's parade.

EQUIPMENT.

Members are reminded of the necessity for keeping all Metal portions of their Clothing and Equipment properly polished.

TRANSFER.

Pte. H. J. Sient is transferred to the H. V. Corps.
Pte. E. Howard is transferred to the Mounted section.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PRESENTATION.

A presentation to Chief Inspector Mason and P. C. Fyfe will be made at Headquarters' Club on Wednesday, March 21st, at 6.30 p.m.

Class IX (Chief Inspector Kerr)—Wednesday, March 21st, and Monday, March 26th.

Class X (Inspector Gerrard)—Monday, March 19th, and Thursday, March 29th.

Class XI (Inspector Gordon)—Friday, March 23rd, and Friday, March 30th.

(Sgd.) P. C. JERVIS, D.S.F. (R.)

A NURSERY PATRIOT.

Economy in washing in order to save soap is the latest suggestion.

How oft have I reviled
My own my darling child
For chronic and unquestionable grubbiness.

SHIPPING

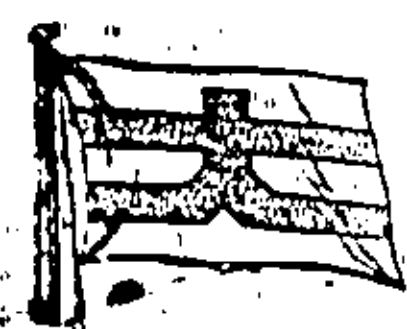
P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

Will despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named:—

For	Steamers	To Sail	Remarks
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE			
LONDON via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, Port Said & MARSEILLES			
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA			
LONDON & BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, Port Said & MARSEILLES			

Wireless on all steamers. Return tickets at a fare and a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOSES, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING etc. apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Superintendent.



O. S. K. OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES, PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG. (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

North American Line. For VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND TACOMA, via SHANGHAI, MANILA, NAGASAKI, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.
(TRANS PACIFIC).
"MEXICO MARU" Saturday, 31st Mar., at 3 p.m.
"HAWAII MARU" Thursday, 12th April, at 3 p.m.

FORMOSAN LINE.—For Tamsui, Keelung, Anping and Takao, via Swatow and Amoy.
"AMAKUSA MARU" Sunday, 18th Mar., at Noon.
"KAIJO MARU" Sunday, 25th Mar., at Noon.
Calling at Tamsui, Keelung via Swatow and Amoy.

These Formosan Liners will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office, and while the steamer is alongside the wharf Telephone No. 76 will be fixed.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.—Every three months steamers proceed to Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Buenos Aires via Singapore, Mauritius, Durban and Cape Town.

AUSTRALIAN LINE.—Monthly service between Japan and Adelaide, calling at Auckland, N.Z., Sydney and Melbourne.

BOMBAY LINE.—Fortnightly service for Bombay calling at Singapore, Port Swettenham, Penang and Colombo. At present this line's steamers take cargo only.

JAVA LINE.—Monthly service for Java ports calling at Manila, Sandakan and Macassar. Booking for passengers and cargo to these ports.

FOR SAILING DATES AND FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY AT THE OFFICE.

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager.
No. 1, Queen's Building.

Tel. Nos 744 & 745.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

STEAMERS	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA

THE Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried. All Steamers fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.

For dates of arrival and departure and all further particulars, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

REGULAR SAILINGS FOR BOSTON & NEW YORK, via PORTS AND SUEZ AND PANAMA CANALS.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

For Freight & further particulars, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD. AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

Steamer from Hongkong	On or about	Connecting at Calcutta with	On or about
A steamer	Shortly		

For freight and further particulars apply to
DODWELL & CO., LTD. Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA (SOUTH SEA MAIL S. S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

Sails on or about
18th March

M.S. HOKUTO MARU, For Moji, Kobe & Yokohama

For Sailing dates, Freight or Passage, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agent.

SHIPPING

C. N. C. CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI	ANNU	Mar. 18, Daylight
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	LIANGHONG	Mar. 18, at 9 a.m.
TIENSIN	KIUKANG	Mar. 19, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNNING	Mar. 20, at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TEAN	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
TIENSIN	KIUKANG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	SHANTUNG	Mar. 22, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YONGCHOW	Mar. 23, Daylight

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER.—Twice Weekly.

S.S. 'LINTAN' and S.S. 'SANUL'.

MANILA LINE. Twin Screw Steamers 'Chinhua', 'Taming' & 'Tea'. Excellent Saloon accommodation amidships. Electric Fans fitted. Extra state-rooms on deck, aft on 'Taming' and 'Tea'.

SHANGHAI LINE. PASSENGERS, MAILS & CARGO. S.S. 'Anhui', 'Chen', 'Yuehchow', 'Shantung', 'Sinkiang' and 'Sinning', with excellent accommodation. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintaining a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung. For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Telephone No. 36.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HAIPHONG	TAKSANG	TUESDAY, Mar. 20, at 7 a.m.
KOBE & MOJI	KUNSAO	WED'DAY, Mar. 21, Daylight
SHANGHAI	WINGSANG	WED'DAY, Mar. 21, Daylight
MANILA	LOONGSANG	SATURDAY, Mar. 24, at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with electric light and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow.

Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Saturday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

ORONO LINE.—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan, by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government, Passport Regulations. All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Managers.

Tel. No. 215.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG & RANGOON.

Steamers are despatched EASTWARD and WESTWARD at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN CALCUTTA, STRAITS, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

WESTWARD.

The above Steamer have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and is fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

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DAVID SASSOON & CO. LTD

AGENTS.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND").

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE (STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSCHE LLOYD").

Joint Service between NETHERLAND INDIES, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO, via NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TO SAIL
"REMBRANDT"	23rd March
"GOETTER"	30th April

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars please apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN

AGENTS.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO. LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHEW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
HAIPHONG	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m.
HAITAN	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	THURSDAY, 29th March at 11 a.m.

SWATOW

HAITAN Capt. A. E. Hodgins [SATURDAY, 24th March at 4 p.m.]
Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.



TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI the INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU. Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

STEAMER	Tons & Speed	Leave Hongkong
NIPPON MARU	11,000-15 knots	Mon., 26th Mar.
SHINYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Mon., 2nd April
PERSIA MARU	9,000-14 knots	Mon., 16th April
KOREA MARU	18,000-13 knots	Thurs., 26th April
SIBERIA MARU	18,000-13 knots	Sat., 12th May
TENYO MARU	22,000-21 knots	Wed., 23rd May

First Class to London G\$348. (ETI-10.0) Return G\$809. (ETI-23.50).
San Francisco G\$250. G\$437.50.

SPECIAL RATES given to Naval and Military, Civil Servants, Missionaries, etc. ROUND THE WORLD tickets issued in connection with all the principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may travel by Railway between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

For Japan Ports, Honolulu, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Salina Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica, Iquique and Valparaiso.

Thence by Trans Andean Route to Buenos Aires, etc.

Steamer.

For full particulars as to Passage and Freight apply to

T. DAIGO AGENT.
Telephone 291. KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).



NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NAGAYA AND YOKOHAMA	SHIDZUKA MARU. (WEDNESDAY, 28th March at Noon. Capt. Noma, Tons 12,500)	
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TAWA MARU. (TUESDAY, 1st May at Noon. Capt. Hayashi, Tons 12,500)	

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SHIRANO MARU. (FRIDAY, 23rd March at 11 a.m. Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 16,000)	
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MOJI & KOBE		
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LONDON via SINGAPORE, MALACCA, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN and MADEIRA		
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STENY and MELBOURNE via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE		
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CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG & RANGOON, BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA and COLOMBO		
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FOR DATES OF DEPARTURE APPLY AT THE COMPANY'S OFFICE.

Wireless Telegraphy.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE via PANAMA CANAL.

(CARGO ONLY).

NEW YORK via MANILA, SAN FRANCISCO, PANAMA AND COLON.

For dates of departure and further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone No. 291.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART MAATSCHAPPY.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

THE Steamship "JACOB"

having arrived from the above port. Consignees of Cargo by her are notified that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by 31st March, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard and Douglas on the 30th March, 1917 at 10 a.m.

Claims against the steamer must be presented in writing within ten days after arrival of steamer, otherwise they will not be recognised.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by the Underwriter in any case whatever.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LUN.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Company's Steamship, "FUSHIMI MARU"

having arrived Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are ready. Optional Goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, To-day.

Goods not cleared by the 31st March, 1917, will be subject to rent.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour on TUESDAY and FRIDAY. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Agents.

Hongkong, March 15, 1917.

JAPANESE MAKERS.

Every kind of Footwear

MADE

TO

ORDER



CHERRY & CO.

PEDDER STREET,

Opposite Hongkong Hotel.

Telephone No. 491.

Hongkong, March 20, 1914.

TANG YUK, DENTIST, successor to

the late SIEN YING

14, D'ARVILLE STREET.

TERMS VERY MODERATE

Consultation free.

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SOUTHLAND.—FRANK L. SIMON, 8 North St. David Street, Edinburgh.

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FOOCHOW.—BAX & BLACK, San Francisco.

AUSTRALIA, TAIWAN, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GOSNOLD & GOSNOLD, Melbourne and Sydney.

ORIENT.—W. M. BAKER & Co., The Associated Press, Calcutta.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, etc.—KING & WALKER, Ltd., Singapore.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.—A. S. WATSON & Co., Manila.

SHANGHAI.—Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd.

JAPAN.—Messrs. KELLY & WALKER, Ltd., Kobe and Yokohama.

CANTON.—PARKER & Co.

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6 Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

